





There is crime with which Louis Napoleon and his myrmidons stand charged by L—s C—t, and that is the killing by slow poison of Marshal St. Arnaud. The sudden death of the commander-in-chief of the French army created at the time of its occurrence some surprise; but since then circumstances have come to light which charge the Emperor as having conspired at his destruction. It will be remembered that the Emperor was only general under the old regime that flew to the standard of Napoleon III., and a dispute respecting money matters with one of the newly-made generals made it necessary that one should quit the command; the choice remained with the Emperor, and poor St. Arnaud fell a victim to the will of the tyrant. This is how matters are arranged in France. Can they continue? I am sure with such a system there is no shame, and that the English are beginning to discover. Who shall say the above is not true! Certainly not us in Australia Felix.

[FROM OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT.]  
London, 14th November, 1856

M. Walewski. The *Moniteur* disavows the mischievous article in the *Constitutionnel*. This disclaimer must be considered to extend to all the recent articles in the French press. But the mischief already done calls for more than a paragraph in the *Moniteur*. Rumour, which has proved a truthfeller in this particular point of view, has been the cause of much mischief and unfaithfulness to which France has lent the strong encouragement of a passive assent. Every such instance of discord between the Western Powers is a golden opportunity for the Czar, and it would be better that England should conceal some portion of her stern integrity, in order to prevent the appearance of discord, rather than utter a resolute protest, which will be neutralized and negated by the lukewarm apathy of France. There is very little other foreign news of sufficient importance to justify special notice. The state of the working classes in Paris is described as being satisfactory, and as to the Congress of Ministers, no further remarks are spoken of. The festivities of the Court at Compiegne are said to have aroused a bad feeling in the minds of the workmen, who on contrasting Imperial splendour with their own destitute state, are apt to take refuge in political excitement. The Austrians have evacuated part

[FROM OUR CITY CORRESPONDENT.]

It has also been found necessary, in order to do away with the bad impression produced by the hostile character of the *Moniteur* and *Constitutionnel* notices, for an announcement to the effect that France is also firmly united to the

WAR TO THE KNIFE IN THE STREETS OF LONDON.

It is quite obvious that we require some stronger modes of prevention or repression than any now in use among us. We can have little hesitation in saying that within 48 hours the

THE REFUGEE INTEREST IN ENGLAND.

**Military organisation.**

Where, we may ask, is there an instance in modern times of the dubious one of Belgium, in which popular insurrection triumphed over a strong and vigorously commanded army? We may be referred to our own Revolution, to the American War of Independence, to the French Revolution, to 1848; but a calm view of these events only confirms the view we wish to impress on these deluded people. Why did the English people succeed in dethroning Charles the First? Because the opposition he encountered was not only a popular opposition, but an opposition including a large armed and trained force, organised, armed, paid, and directed by one of the constituted authorities of the State against another. It was, moreover, a new model, the splendid military organisation of Cromwell, and the victor of Marston Again; in the American case we do find established authorities organising a government, and succeeding in proportion to the training imparted to the armed masses, to the aid received from the disciplined forces of France, and to the hesitation and incompetency of the early British officers? In the great French Revolution it was not the populace, but the States General that laid the foundations of success, and enabled the Constituent Assembly and Convention to raise and discipline armies. Louis XVI. leaned towards the people rather than towards the nobility until the power vested in the monarchy slipped from his hands, and fell into the possession of the marsh-marshes. In the second French Revolution the military element was paralysed by the inactivity and hesitation of those in high places, and it was the moral force that placed the monarchy of July on the throne. In Poland, in 1830, it was the army, and not the people, which enabled the patriots to perform their imperishable deed, and what were the facts of 1848? M. Mazzini would have us believe that the revolution had all its own way until Charles Albert entered Lombardy. But it is conceivable that an experienced soldier like Radetzki, in the possession of strong fortresses, who found means to beat the gallant army at Piedmont, would not have known how to dispose of an undisciplined mob? Instead of returning to Milan after weeks of absence, he would be returned after weeks of absence, the population at his winds. If Hungary succeeded so long and so nobly in her resistance to Austria, why was it? Because, as M. Kosuth ought to know, Hungary started in the contest with a national Parliament and the nucleus of a national army, readily recruiting from a people who furnish soldiers among the best and bravest of Europe. The resistance of Hungary in 1848-9 was not

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH COMPANY.  
(From the Liverpool Correspondent of the Times.)

Mr. Brett, in answer to some questions as to the possibility of the cable breaking, said he had no fear of such a contingency. It was true that the cable in the Black Sea broke, but that was of a description that ought never to have been laid down. It was merely a gutta-serena.











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